FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1854. [NO. 1909.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY.

THE next Session will begin on the 10th of January 1854. Tuition—English, from 5 to 10 dollars; Latin, 10 dollars per Session. Board from 4 to 6 dollars per month. This School is situated near an excellent Mineral Spring, which contains valuable medicinal properties, especially for dyspepties. This School is located in Chatham, N. C.

WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD, Principal.

Dec. 21, 1853. 50-2t

RECOMMENDATION.

This certifies that Wm. M. Crutchfield has been my pupil between two and three years, during which time he has devoted himself zealously and successfully to the elements of the English, Latin and Greek Langua. His moral deportment, as well as his application to his studies, has been uniformly exemplary; and I take pleasure in recommending him as a young man of great moral worth, of integrity and christian character, and as competent to instruct boys in the usual branches of a sound English education, as also in the elements of Latin and Greek. I regard him, as much better qualified to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in our University, than a large proportion of our teachers who affect high pretensions.

W. J. BINGHAM.
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

THE second Session of this School will open on the 10th day of January next, and close the 24th of June. In the highly flattering patronage which it has received, the subscriber has been induced to employ an assistant in the Male department, and the public may be assured that the sons of those who may patronise this School shall receive every attention necessary to secure rapid progress and a thorough knowledge of their studies. But as mental without moral instruction is often deleterious, Lectures of a christian character will from time to time be delivered before the whole body of students.

Pressed by the solicitation of numerous friends, the subscriber has resolved to establish a Female School of high character. He is desirous of obtaining some 12 or 15 young ladies as boarders, for which he is preparing and will soon have completed ample accommodations. He promises nothing extra fine, but will supply his boarders lights, bedding, fuel and washing, large and well ventilated rooms, and a *plenty of good wholesome food*, at $8 50 per month, or it paid in advance, $8 00 per Session.

For the satisfaction of parents, Reports respecting deportment and progress of students will be sent out twice during the Session.

The Academies, newly erected, occupy an elevated and healthy position, in the *long leaf pines*, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy," on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road running to Evans's Mills. The neighborhood is moral, healthy, and intelligent.

Board (lights, washing, bedding and fuel included,) can be had near the Academies at from $7 to $8 50 per month.

Tuition in the Male Department.

English, $8, $10, $12 50, and $15	per Session.	
Languages,	$15	" "

Tuition in the Female Department.

English, $8, $10, $12 50, and $15 00	per Session.	
Music,	(extra)	17 50 " "
Drawing,	"	5 00 " "
Needle-work,	"	5 00 " "
French,	"	5 00 " "
Painting,	"	5 00 " "

As to qualifications, the subscriber would respectfully refer the public to the Faculty at Chapel Hill.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans's Mills, Nov. 21, 1853. 50*8t

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal salary to a *first rate* and highly accomplished Female Instructer. Address, CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Evans's Mills, N. C.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

The Subscriber will open his School,

near McCallum's Store, in the Southern part of Montgomery county, on the first Monday in January next. He has had considerable experience in teaching, and will prepare Students for College.

Terms—$8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board at $6 per month.

E. C. CHAMBERS.

Perkin, Dec. 2, 1853. 52*6t

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Turpentine and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large portion of it is woodland. It is located in the lower part of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurinburgh and Fifral College, not more than five miles from either. Laurinburgh High School is also near.

I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications on the matter may be addressed at Gillopolis P. O., Floral College. Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 11, 1853. 36*tf

NINE YOUNG LIKELY AND VALUABLE
NEGROES
FOR SALE

THE subscriber, as Commissioner, and in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Moore, will sell on the 24 day of January next, at the residence of Wiley Roberts, deceased, near Evans's Mills and in said county, on a credit of six months, NINE young likely and valuable NEGROES, principally young men and women just about grown. Three of the men are first rate wagoners. The sale is to be made to effect a division of property, and the present owners do not expect to purchase.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Commissioner.

Nov. 21, 1853. 50*6t

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

Upon Mr. Shields's Resolution to confer the title of Lieutenant General upon Gen. Scott.

IN SENATE—Dec'r 22d, 1853.

Mr. BADGER. I shall vote with great pleasure for this proposition, which is intended to do honor to a gallant officer. I shall vote for it heartily. I shall vote for it because I believe he has earned the honor which it is proposed to bestow upon him; earned it, not by the mere discharge of his duty, but by showing himself in the service of his country one of the most consummate generals of the age; earned it by a campaign unrivaled in modern history, and perhaps in ancient; earned it by a campaign contrived with the most consummate military skill; with the most fearless courage, and the most unerring accuracy; earned it by a campaign in the midst of a depressed and conquered people, when from the state of the case his powers were almost without limit, without the presentation of a single instance in which, with his knowledge, with his consent, or so far as his ability to prevent it extended, of the smallest wrong being done to the most humble and dependent of his Mexican foes; earned it by showing that war can be conducted with the utmost bravery and gallantry, that fortified places can be stormed, and armies defeated in the open field without surrendering the generous emotions that belong to the heart of man; and that the most tender feelings of humanity, and the most generous and considerate pity can occupy the same breast spontaneously with a courage which would do honor to the masters of war in any age; earned it, sir, by shedding, through him and the gallant troops which he led, and the noble officers who, under him, commanded those troops, a lustre upon the country that shall endure for ever; not that unworthy fame which may spring from mere bravery, separated from what is otherwise noble and generous in the human breast; but he earned it with the union of every noble excellence which the fondest admirer of human nature could desire to witness; earned it because this last, this noble service in behalf of his country is but worthy of everything that has been done by him from the first day in which he entered the Army. It is, sir, but the Corinthian capital which crowns the column. It is not an ornamented head upon a disfigured face. All that he has done is consistent, from beginning to end.

Mr. President, allow me to add what in such a connection should never be forgotten—that in the character of this distinguished military chief there is a purity of moral virtue and excellence which forms a picture upon which the heart of the patriot and the Christian can rest with gladness, and rejoice that such a name adorns the history of our country. Sir, he has earned this distinction by rendering military services in the cause of his country second only to that man with whom none is equal. He whom we propose to honor now, is only second to him who led our forefathers through the troubles and conflicts of the revolutionary struggle, to the independence which they earned for us, and which we now enjoy.

Mr. President, I had not expected to say a word upon this subject. I did feel that it was scarcely proper that any gentleman on this side of the Chamber should say a word upon it. I have heard the matter discussed more than once in the Senate, and I have remained silent; but I have felt that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case which should induce me now to withhold the expression of the sentiments which I deeply feel towards one whom I shall delight thus to honor. And why should not this be done? All admit the merits of the honored officer. Why, then, object to the proposition? Will it displace any man from the highest rank which he has acquired? Will it stain or strip a single laurel from the brow of any other gallant officer? Will it endanger any of the republican institutions under which we live? Surely, Mr. President, it cannot be contended that it will. Why, then, I repeat, should not the resolution be passed, and this brevet, this complimentary rank, be conferred on the distinguished officer?

My friend from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] says he stands prepared to give him a vote of thanks.—That has been already done. Certainly, it would be in exceedingly bad taste to repeat the thanks. He says he stands ready to vote him swords; but swords are not the proper complimentary tribute to be given to one of his rank. He says he is willing to vote him an increase of pay; but he is not willing to give the President power to confer this title upon him. Why not? Are the positions which the honorable Senator assumes anything in the world but "a distinction without a difference?" He is willing to honor General Scott; the brevet will honor him. He is willing to increase his pay; the brevet will increase his pay. But the Senator is struck with this difficulty, that if we are to establish the principle that every officer who does his duty is to have a brevet, then we shall find ourselves hereafter inconveniently situated, because we shall want ranks in the army to supply the demand. Brevets are conferred for extraordinary and successful services; and permit me to say, that we may safely leave the difficulty which my honorable friend from Illinois has suggested, to take care of itself as the occasion arises; for he may rest assured, that if the brevets conferred upon the commanders of the army are never conferred except upon those who achieve, by such brilliant and celebrated actions as the advance of General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, we shall not often be met by his difficulty.—Do not let us look so far ahead with the case before us. The compliment is deserved, richly, eminently deserved. We have the means of paying it. Do not tell us that the generosity of the nation may, in times to come, be bankrupt, if we confer this honor upon this distinguished officer, and for that reason withhold the payment of the just claim which is presented to us now

I did not intend to go into any extended remarks. I rose merely for the purpose of making an explanation in respect to the lieutenant generalship, which was conferred upon General Washington. My impression is that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] is mistaken in reference to that case. The title was not conferred upon General Washington for the purpose of a brevet rank. At the time of our difficulty with France, the *quasi* war, as it was called, on the recommendation of Mr. Adams, then President of the United States, a bill was passed, which authorized the President to appoint an officer, to be commissioned as lieutenant general, who should command all the armies of the United States. Hence the proposition was to confer the rank of lieutenant general upon him who was to be the general-in-chief of the army. It was discovered, however, that by an oversight in making General Washington a lieutenant general, they had really given him a lower grade than that which he filled during the revolutionary war, when he was a full general, and commander of all the troops; and at the very next session of Congress, if my memory serves me right, an act was passed to correct the mistake, and to give to Washington the title of general.

Mr. CLAYTON. If the Senator will allow me, I will read the provision to which he refers, which is contained in the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1799, "for the better regulation of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes." It is in these words:

"Be it further enacted, That a commander of the Army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'General of the Armies of the United States;' and the present office and title of lieutenant general shall thereafter be abolished."

Mr. BADGER. That is the provision to which I allude. Allow me, Mr. President, in conclusion, to say but a few more words. As has been said by my friend from Illinois, [Mr. Shields,] General Scott is an old man. The sands of his life are fast running out. At no distant day, in the ordinary course of human events, he wil be no longer with us. Now, sir, if we feel as all my friends on both sides of the Chamber have said they feel, this hearty acquiescence in his merits, and admiration of his services, and willingness to do him honor, let us do him this honor. It may be that it is but a vanity; but, sir, we know that when we measure the value of all things human by the highest standard, all the distinctions which can be conferred here vanish into nothing. It is however, one of the most gratifying things to a soldier's heart, it is dearer than life; and though I have never exchanged a word with this gallant officer upon the subject of this brevet, I have reason to know that he would value it more, and feel it more deeply than any and every testimony of approbation which his country has ever yet bestowed upon him. Let us now, while he is here, while he is among us, while Providence spares him to us, give to him this mark of our gratitude, this testimony which he will value, when we can do it without wrong or injury to him, without endangering our institutions, and without setting any bad or mischievous precedent. Let us thus honor him in a manner which will be grateful to him.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1853.

THE DEEP RIVER COAL FIELDS.—We shall copy in Monday's paper the Report of Professor Jackson, of his survey of the Coal region. The reliability of Professor Jackson, as the leading Geologist of the country, being admitted even by those who have doubted the existence of a sufficient quantity of coal on Deep River to justify expensive operations, we presume that no further impediment will exist to the complete development of the mineral treasures of that region—no other impediment at least than the present want of means of conveyance to market. There will be enough for both the river and a rail road. The navigation of the first we are promised soon; and the last we shall hope for during the coming year, if we can only get the Wall street gentry to go either forward or backward.

The existence of such mines within 40 miles of this place presents a prospect of manufacturing, of internal improvements, of enlarged prosperous business in every branch, of increased population, which this town ought by no means to overlook, but should strain every nerve to realize.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.—The foreign news received this morning is highly important. The greatest naval battle fought within thirty years appears to have resulted in a terrible disaster to the Turks, the Russians, however, suffering almost as much.

The Admiral who commanded the main division of the Turkish fleet, an Englishman named Slade, is accused of cowardice, in not taking part in the battle.

The English papers are exceedingly indignant at the government for not taking a decided part in the conflict in favor of Turkey. And a general war in Europe is deemed inevitable. See particulars in another column.

Flour has risen; and the markets in this country are correspondingly affected.

THE MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—The Postmaster at Robeson's, Brunswick county, politely informs us that our packet of papers of the 19th for Lumberton, strayed off to his Post Office, and were returned by first mail. We regret the accidental detention.

He also informs us that

"There is hardly a mail from Fayetteville but more or less packages belonging above here on the road and elsewhere, come to my office. A few days ago, a letter came to my office from Kinston, directed to Scotland Neck, Halifax Co., N. C., and on the envelope, by the P. M., labeled to this office."

We call the attention of Postmasters to these things, in the hope that more care will remedy the evils. There is scarcely a mail received here, from which we do not miss some papers or other which it ought to bring us.

MASONIC.—The Ancient York Masons were out in large force on Tuesday last, the Anniversary of St. John. An address at the Baptist Church, by William K. Blake, Esq., setting forth in eloquent terms the objects and good effects of the order, was listened to with much pleasure by a large audience.

In the evening a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen witnessed the installation of the officers and partook of the hospitality of the members of Phœnix Lodge.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Commissioners in Newbern appointed under the charter to extend the Central Rail Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort, have resolved that Craven county ought to subscribe $150,000 to the work; and that this should be in lieu of any individual subscriptions. The sense of the county will have to be taken on the proposition.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Thursday last, considerable debate took place on the resolution of Mr. Shields to authorise the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by brevet for eminent services. The immediate object being to confer that title on Gen. Scott for his services in Mexico.

The resolution was supported in speeches by Messrs. Shields, Mason, Badger, Cass, and Seward; and opposed by Messrs. Pettit, Adams, Douglas, and Walker. It was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Foot, Gwin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Wade, Weller, Wright—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Chase, Clay, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Norris, Slidell, Sumner, Walker, Williams—12.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday, after a good deal of unimportant business, the political-abolition debate was continued by Mr. Wright of Penn., who replied to Mr. Gerritt Smith's abolition speech.

He was followed by Mr. Bayly of Va. on the subject of the Librarian and Clerk of the House, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the charge of hostility to the Administration preferred against those who consulted their own sense of propriety on such matters instead of asking what did the President wish.

On Friday, nothing of importance occurred in either House, and both adjourned till Tuesday, so as to enjoy the Christmas Holiday.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Col. A. J. Dargan of Wadesborough has been elected Brigadier General of the 14th Brigade N. C. Militia, by a majority of 2 votes over Col. Jas. C. Davis of Robeson. The weather was very inclement on the day of election, causing a small vote, as follows:

	Dargan.	Davis.
Lower Reg't of Richmond,	2	2
Upper " "	0	1
Lower " Anson,	4	1
Upper " "	4	0
Lower " Robeson,	2	4
Upper " "	1	3
	13	11

WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of Forsyth met at Winston on the 20th inst., and appointed 20 delegates to the State Convention.

An Agricultural Society has been recently formed in Forsyth county—Hon. A. H. Sheppard, President. The Press says that much interest is felt in the success of the Society and its objects. Arrangements are in progress for holding a County Fair.

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. J. W. Woodfin, of Asheville, N. C., killed 8 hogs on the 12th inst., on which day they were 17 months and 12 days old, which weighed, net, 2992 lbs.

Mr. Herrin Newell, of this town, killed a pig on Monday last, 13 months and 12 days old, weighing net, 364 lbs.

IMPUDENCE.—Another case of impertinence similar to that which in Kossuth disgusted the whole country, has just manifested itself in New York, in the person of an Irish refugee, John Mitchell, who, after being exiled from Great Britain, effected his escape from Van Dieman's land by means of funds contributed from New York. On his arrival at New York a public dinner was given to him. Of course he made a speech, in which he violently assailed Secretary Marcy for saying in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann that "the United States will do as much as any of the European powers to promote tranquility." Mitchell declared himself emphatically "a professed revolutionist, an adventurer, a seditious propagandist."

There is a pretty general expression of indignation against the speech and the man.

FROM EUROPE.—The America brings Liverpool papers to the 10th inst.

The Turkish victories in Asia continued at last advices, the Russians, after three bloody engagements, having been routed.

Selim Pacha had taken the fortresses of Saffa and Akistan by assault. The Russians had attacked and entrenched the camp at Bagazid, but had been repulsed. The Russians also failed in their last attempt to take Fort St. Nicholas.

In an engagement of magnitude near Oreska, on the 4th ult., the Russians were defeated, and left many dead and wounded on the field.

The Turks had also captured Akhalzikh, in Georgia. The Russians, indeed, were so hard pushed that 16,000 fresh troops had been sent to their relief.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific has arrived with dates to the 14th.

The Seat of War.—The following telegraphic despatch was received from Vienna, dated on the evening of December 10:

On the 30th Nov., six Russian ships of the line, under Admiral Machinoff, attacked a Turkish squadron at Sinope, and notwithstanding the violent fire of the land batteries in the roads, in an hour and a half completely destroyed seven Turkish frigates, one steam-frigate, two schooners, and three transport ships.

An attempt was made to take the Turkish flagship, with Osman Pasha on board, to Sebastopol, but as she began to sink while at sea, Osman Pasha and the crew were taken on board the Russian ships.

The Russian flagship had suffered so much that it could hardly reach Sebastopol.

A despatch from Odessa of the 5th inst., which reached Paris by way of Vienna, confirms the above intelligence, without giving further details. The number of Turkish vessels captured or sunk is quoted at 12.

It must remarked tbehat great perplexity and uncertainty still hang over the details of this important event. They are altogether Russian statements.

On the other hand, it is well ascertained that on the 28th of November, *two days prior to the action*, the principal divisions of the Turkish fleet *were at anchor in the Bosphorus.*

It would seem probable, therefore, that the squadron which the Russians have demolished was a convoy bound with troops and arms from some point on the coast of Asia; and the most probable version of the story seems to be that the Russian cruisers pursued this convoy into the roads of Sinope.

The havoc which is described to have taken place shows that the ships on both sides were fought with great gallantry; and the Russians, who first surprised every one by allowing themselves to be beaten on land, have now surprised us again by an exploit at sea.

They had, however, by their own account, a vast superiority of force, and Osman Bey, the Turkish commander, only surrendered at the last extremity.

The Globe, on the evening of the 13th, has the following, dated Vienna, December 12:

The larger Turkish vessels which were destroyed had each 800 soldiers, beside artillerymen, on board, and a large sum of money, being bound for the east coast of the Black Sea. A fourteenth vessel escaped undamaged.

"The Turks were successful in Asia."

The Globe adds:

It would appear likely from this that the force attacked was that which left Constantinople on the 26th for Batoum, and which had on board 5,000 men as reinforcements for the Asiatic army.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

"Another private despatch, but which requires confirmation, mentions that the Russians lost in the affair at Sinope two ships of the line, three frigates, and two steamboats; and it adds that their force consisted of twelve frigates, a brig and five steamboats, beside the six ships of the line, as mentioned in the *Moniteur*."

The news of the disaster reached Constantinople on the 3d. In Paris it produced the profoundest astonishment and grief.

A private despatch mentions that the Turks have obtained some important advantages over the Russians in the neighborhood of Teglis.

Spain.—Suspension of the Cortes.—The intelligence from Madrid is of a very serious kind, and may be considered as portentous of an approaching *coup d'etat*. The government had been defeated in the Senate by a vote of 105 to 69; whereupon the Cortes was prorogued without, as usual, naming a day for meeting again.

Mrs. Opie, the well known authoress, is dead.

Liverpool Markets, Dec. 14.—Our cotton market has been uniform in demand, the daily sales not being much more than 6,500 bales. Prices keep steady, but the general tone of the trade is without animation.

FLOUR.—The high pretentions of holders of wheat and flour somewhat checked an extensive demand, still a large business in both articles resulted, at an advance since Tuesday last of 4d per bushel on wheat, and 1s 6d per barrel and 1s per sack on flour.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE—EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our painful duty to record this morning, a most fearful destruction of life, arising from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Marlborough, Capt. Wm. M. Smallwood, which took place shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, as she was backing out from Atlantic wharf to proceed on her voyage to Cheraw and the landings on the Pee Dee River.

The force on board at the time of the explosion, including the captain, officers and crew, comprised twenty-two, thirteen of whom have been killed—the majority having been either burnt up with the hull, or have met a watery grave.

The body of Capt. W. M. Smallwood, who, we are told, held the bell-rope in his hand at the time, has been recovered, as has also the body of his Chief Engineer, Warren B. Stone. The Mate, Capt. R. N. Bullen, formerly of the Saranac, is missing.

Of the nine saved, several received severe contusions—one, a deck hand, a white man, had one of his arms amputated, yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by James S. Harrington, Esq., Mr. SION HARRINGTON (P. M. at Harrington's,) to Miss MARY, daughter of Col. Daniel McCormick.

Near Rockingham, on Thursday the 22d inst., by the Rev. H. H. Crowson, Mr. AARON GIBSON to Miss JANE FREEMAN, all of Richmond county.

DIED,

In Wadesborough, on Sunday morning the 25th inst., General JAMES M. WADDILL, in his 43d year.

Death has invaded the hallowed precincts of the family circle and with ruthless hand removed from our midst a valued and endearing relative.

Though he has left bereaved and disconsolate friends to mourn his untimely end, yet we rejoice in knowing he went calmly through the dark valley of the shadow of death leaning confidingly on that staff which sustained him in his most trying moments.

He was conscious that his earthly ties must soon be dissolved and with the sorrow that worketh repentance made his peace with God and died in the communion of the Holy Catholic Church.—COM.

At his residence in Chatham county, on Sunday the 20th instant, JOHN ANDERS, aged 68 years 3 months and 18 days.

Of Palsy, at his residence near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN TERRY, in the 63d year of his age.

In Montgomery county, on the 14th of November, FRANCIS WHITFIELD LUTHER, son of Jeremiah Luther, Esq., aged 2 years 2 months and 2 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 26—Str Sun, with goods for Shelly & Field, Elkin Manf Co, McCullock Co, R T Long, Worth & Elliott, T J Patrick, E J Hale & Son, A M Jackson, Jenkins & Roberts, D Murphy, C W Andrews, Murphy, McRorie & Co, M L Holmes, Murchison, Reid & Co, S Young, J Newlin, W H McRae, W Bow, J W Powers & Co, R G Lindsay, M Greentree & Co, Dr A T Zevely, King & Hege, J H & J Martine, T J Johnson, Troy & Marsh, G McNeill, A H Whitfield, C A Brown, J & T Waddill, J O Boon & Co, R W Kinlaw & Co, M W Jessup, A J O'Hanlon, S Boon, J W Baker, H & E J Lilly, E L & J A Pemberton, Willkings & Co, B Rose, W McIntyre, N Sikes, S T Hawley & Son, Houston & Overby, S J Hinsdale, Orrell & Whitehead, J A McColman, D & W McLaurin, 2 pk'gs Axes M & R, bbls Glue S.

Dec 21—Strs Rowan and Fanny Lutterloh; 24—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (of Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for Ray & Pearce, J G Cook, D & W McLaurin, B Rose & Son, Troy & Marsh, B Strange, J Harman, J D Williams, Amberg & Co, N King, J W Baker, J Kyle, H & E J Lilly, F Casey, Stedman & Horne, Jones & Barbee, G McNeill, T J Johnson, J H & J Martine, R W Kinlaw, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Montague, J Hargrove, Willkings & Co, J O Boon & Co, Mrs S J Hart, M N Leary, A J O'Hanlon, P Gallagher, H Gallagher, and P Frail.

Dec 24—Str Chatham, (Cape Fear Line,) with boat Alamance in tow, and goods for D Murphy, Hauser & Wilson, J M Worth, S Young, Gardner & Co, C N McAdoo, J Kendall, J H Gooch, W C Porter, J B Gluyas, McCullock Mining Co, W L Van Eaton, D Keith, J W Brower, G M Everhardt, Gilmer & Glenn, B C Donthit, Stanly & Murrow, M Brown & Son, J J Leach, Shelly & Field, J M A Drake, O Hadley, Deep River M'g Co, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, J R & J Sloan, C Stauber, J Cowles, M W Jessup, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, C W Andrews, C W Williams & Co, R D Golding, J Stafford, D Beard, E J Hale & Son, A Graham, H Erambert, A A McKethan, Tomlinson, English & Co, J Utley, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J A Mebane.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 1st Thursday of January. The Principal is assisted by thoroughly educated and experienced Teachers. Every effort will be made to preserve the good morals of the students, and to give *thorough* instruction in all the branches of a Classical or English education. The Institute is provided with an Apparatus which cost $700; a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering 7 or 800 specimens; and Libraries of about 1500 volumes. Board $7 per month, including room, fuel, washing, and servants' attention. Tuition 7, 10 and 15 Dollars per Session; incidentals from 50 cts. to $1. For further particulars, address

Rev. G. M. EVERHEART, Principal.

Dec. 1, 1853. 50-15J

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of FINE GOODS, which will be sold cheap. He is confident that he can and does sell Goods as low as any Retail Store in the country. His stock is large and well assorted.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of every description.

For Gentlemen:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Salem Jeans, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

—ALSO—

Crockery, Glass, Jug, Tin and Copper Ware; Drugs, Dyes, Medicines; Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Osnaburgs; Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools; Sugar, Coffee, and a great many articles not enumerated.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. B. JORDAN,
Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

Nov. 26, 1853. 50*8t

A Rare Chance for Speculation!

ON Tuesday the 10th of January, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Johnsonville, in the county of Cumberland, 22 miles from Fayetteville and immediately on the F. & W. Plank Road, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:

2 Turpentine Stills, and the location upon which they are now operating. One of the Stills will work 30 barrels, the other 16 barrels of Turpentine.

50 acres of Land adjoining the Stilling location, and upon which are erected a fine Spirit Barrel Shop, together with a number of houses for the residence of the operatives.

Also, the Store and Warehouses, together with a considerable stock of GOODS suitable for the Country trade.

3 Mule Teams and Wagons, in good order.
3 two-horse " " " "

A splendid lot of Spirit Barrels and Coopers' Tools.

—ALSO—

5000 acres of capital Turpentine Land, in the vicinity of four Stills.

1000 acres of Land situated on Lower Little River and tributaries.

A Saw Mill on Lower Little River, and 500 acres of Land adjoining.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

JOHNSON, McNEILL & CO.

Dec. 8, 1853. 52*ts

COOPER'S TOOLS.

WE have just received a new stock of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the very best quality, consisting of Cooper's Shave Knives, Backing Shaves, Hollowing Shaves, Hoop Shaves, Howelling Knives, Beck Irons, Shave up and Over shave Knives, Champer Knives, Cooper's Board Axes and Adzes, Croes, Irons, Stock Howells and Stock Croes and Jointers, Froes Irons, Flag Irons, Rivets, Punches, Rivet Setts, Socket Drivers, Truss Hoops, for kegs and bbls.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Dec. 21, 1853. 55*4t

AUCTION SALE.

ON Thursday, 12th January 1854, in the village of Rockfish, Cumberland county, N. C., I will sell at Public Auction, my Houses and Lots—two Dwellings, one Store House, Office, &c. Terms—one-half cash, the other note and good security.

WM. H. MOORE.

Long Creek, Dec. 16, 1853. 56*3tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Friday the 20th of January next, 507 acres of good Turpentine, Timber and Farming Land, 12 miles West of Fayetteville, and in one mile of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. There is a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses. Also 18,000 Turpentine Boxes, most of which were cut the last season, will be sold at the same time. All farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, stock of all kinds, wagon, cart, crop of all sorts, and many other things too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

NEILL CARMICHAEL.

Dec. 22, 1853. 56*3tpd

MULES.

I HAVE this day purchased a pair of black MULES, about seventeen and a half hands high, as well formed as horses, of fine action, and well broke to the carriage. I can say without the fear of contradiction, that they are the best pair of Mules in Kentucky, or that have been in it for many years. My price will be Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

H. T. WILSON.

Bourbon Co., Ky., Dec'r 14, 1853. 56tt

☞ I will be in Fayetteville early in Jan'y 1854.

Hold up your Gun!

WM. DETTMAR,
GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

Two Doors below Messrs. J. W. Powers & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop for the purpose of Manufacturing, as well as Repairing all sorts of Guns, Locks, &c., and that he is amply supplied with means and materials to execute promptly the orders that a respectable public may honor him with.

Nov. 23, 1853. 47-sw1*2m

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

☞ All persons are warned and cautioned not to entertain, harbor or conceal B. FRANKLIN McFARLAND. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders, and more particularly against the person or persons who enticed, induced and aided the said Frank from the Fair at Laurel Hill.

Nov. 20, 1853. 48-6t

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

REPORT ON THE COAL LANDS

Of Egypt, Belmont, Evans, Palmer and Wilcox Plantations, on Deep River, North Carolina.

By CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D., Geologist and Chemist.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1853.

THOMAS ANDREWS, ESQ.,—

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the instructions which I received from you, on the 13th ult., I proceeded to examine the coal lands on Deep River, North Carolina, which I had partially and cursorily explored with you in April last.

Having now spent a month in examination of the coal lands in question, I am prepared to give a pretty full account of their probable value for coal mining. In this survey I was most ably assisted by your agent, William McClane, Esq., to whom I would present my thanks. I shall also call your attention to the large deposits of valuable iron ores that occur on the same territory, and make some suggestions as to the use that may be made of your small coals, in the manufacture of iron from these ores.

North Carolina has been, perhaps unjustly, reproached for want of enterprise in allowing her vast mineral resources to remain for so long time idle, and the public generally have not, to this day, become fully aware of the fact, that this State may justly claim* the very highest rank as a mineraliferous country.

The former want of railways and of canals, and of good and deep harbors for large shipping, prevented the due developement of the internal wealth of the State; and her exports finding an outlet mostly from the ports of Charleston, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, led foreigners, and many of our own people, to undervalue the commerce of North Carolina.

Recently, a new spirit of enterprise has manifested itself in this State. Railways and plank-roads are now laid, and are rapidly extending.

The slack-water navigation of Deep River is to be completed by next spring, so that barges may run to Fayetteville with their loads of coal. A new port is rapidly growing up at Beaufort, where the largest class of ships may enter, and from whence they may go to sea, let the wind blow which way it listeth.

These are among the few improvements that have accompanied the new developements of her mineral resources, and will tend to excite still further to develope the vast mineral and agricultural produce of the State.

Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Iron and Coal, are among the most valuable of the minerals that will be largely exported, and quarries of excellent soapstone and of gray sandstone will also be opened, when ready means of exportation are provided.

The agricultural produce of the State is well known to be equal to that of any other State of equal area in the Union. I have premised these remarks, because I am aware how little is generally known at the North of the resources of N. Carolina.

The immediate object of this report, is to bring distinctly into view the importance of the coal mines of Deep River, which are destined to furnish no inconsiderable amount of fuel for steam navigation, and for various manufacturing establishments.

The existence of large beds of good bituminous coal, in a region accessible to boat navigation, is a matter of universal congratulation; and no one can at first fully appreciate the advantages that will ultimately arise from a discovery of this kind. North Carolina is therefore peculiarly fortunate in possessing such mines, so conveniently situated.

GEOLOGY OF THE COAL DISTRICT.

The Deep River coal formation is believed to belong to the new red sandstone series of rocks, such an opinion having been formed by most of the geologists who have visited it, and examined the fossils which occur in the strata. By some it has been supposed that this coal was of the same age with that at Richmond, Virginia, which has been described as belonging to the oolitic or lias group.

This opinion has in its favor the geographical position of the two deposits; while the former view is maintained, by reference to the peculiar fossils that have been found in the Deep River shales and sandstones. However this mooted question may ultimately be decided, it is certain that, whether the rocks are of the new red or oolitic groups, the occurrence of workable beds of coal, in such comparatively modern rocks, is a most curious and interesting exception to conclusions arrived at in England; for no workable coal has ever been found in either of those formations in Europe. The Richmond coal mines have been wrought for more than a century, in rocks regarded as oolitic, and now we are able to show more extensive beds of coal in rocks which are either the new red, or oolitic, in the neighboring State of North Carolina.

It was regarded a marvelous exception to the order of superposition of rocks, that the Richmond coal should be found to rest in a granite basin. Not less remarkable is it, that the independent coal formation of North Carolina rests directly and unconformably upon the auriferous talcose slates of that State.

It would be very interesting to science, and of no small practical utility, to institute a rigid comparison of the strata and of the fossils which occur at the two above-named coal mines of North Carolina and Virginia; but my present duties will not allow me time to do this, nor would the discussion seem to be fitly placed in a report on a purely practical question. The merchant leaves all such matters to be disposed of by scientific men, and looks chiefly to the practical bearings of the results of their deliberations.

A simple and plain description of the rocks which contain the coal will of course be expected in this report, and such I shall endeavor to give, so as to enable others to know the true position of the coal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COAL-BEARING ROCKS OF DEEP RIVER.

The bottom rock of the coal basin, which rests unconformably directly upon the auriferous talcose slates, is a coarse conglomerate, made up of pebbles of pre-existent rocks, which have been worn round and smooth by the action of the ocean's waves causing attrition among the fragments of rock at the bottom and on the ancient shores. These pebbles are now consolidated into a hard rock, by cementing of the pebbles and fine detritus, so that they are firmly imbedded, and the rock is suitable for mill-stones. Upon this coarse conglomerate or mill-stone, rests a finer grained gray sandstone, made up of smaller particles of the same materials. This rock is known as grindstone grit, and is used for grindstones. Intercalated with this grit, we find beds of clay slate, which was originally fine blue clay, but is now a fissile and tolerably hard rock. Beds of this slate also overlie the gray grit. Over the slates we find a finer grained sandstone, generally colored red by peroxide of iron. Then comes, over this, a bed of hardened clay, called fire-clay, or under-clay of the coal. It is supposed to have constituted the bottom of the lake or estuary into which the coal plants sunk in the formation of coal, or it may have been the soil in which many of the coal plants grew.

In the fire-clay, bands of clay-iron stone, carbonate of iron, and strata or bands of iron ore, occur, and this finds its analogue in deposits of iron ores in modern peat bogs.

Directly upon the fire clay lie the first beds of coal, with a covering of thin splitting slates, charged with bituminous matter, and called coal shales. Several alternations of coal, fire clay and of shales occur in these coal fields.

It is obvious, both from the structure and mineral composition of coal, that it was derived from plants, and has resulted from a peculiar change in vegetable fibre, called bituminization, which resulted from a kind of fermentation of vegetable matter under water, analogous to the bituminization known to take place in vegetable matter at the bottom of peat bogs.

There are five beds of coal in the Deep River series; but the two upper ones are too thin to be worthy of exploration by themselves. The aggregate thickness of the two workable beds, which are parted by a thin seam of shale, is not less than six feet, and in some places it appears to be eight feet in thickness, according to Professor Johnson' report on the Farmerville mines. It has been observed that the beds widen as they descend under cover of the rocks, the parting shale gradually becoming thinner. This is generally the case in coal beds so divided, and the coal becomes more pure as it departs from the exposed outcrop, and goes deeper under the roof.

The indications of coal in this basin, are the occurrence of thin splitting shingle of shale in clayey soil. This generally is a guide in finding the outcrop of a coal bed.

Fossil plants, common to the usual coal formation, are not found in this shale, but small diamond-shaped shining black specks are seen in great abundance, both in the shales and under-clays. These are the scales of ganoid fishes, either the catopterus of Redfield, or some species of palæoniscus. No entire fish has yet been discovered in these rocks, though the scales and the teeth are very abundant, as are also the teeth of sauroid fishes and their coprolites.

It would seem that the fishes all underwent putrifaction before they were enclosed in the mud, now constituting the shales and fire clay, since they would have been preserved entire, had they been enveloped before decomposition.

On working the coal mines, it is not improbable that perfect fishes will yet be disentombed, and then we may be able to describe them more accurately.

Fossil plants are found in the slates and gray grits that form the lower series of the basin, but they cannot be here described so as to convey a distinct idea of them, without lithographic plates, which I presume will not be prepared for this report. Lignites also occur in the gray grit, and some of them are fine jet suitable for ornaments.

LIMITS OF THE COAL FIELD.

On the west we find the limits of the coal at John Murchison's and George Wilcox's mines; on the east, a little above Rocky River, where the coal crosses Deep River, a little to the eastward of George's Creek. It is possible that after crossing the river to its southern side, that it may extend a little to the south of Haywood; but no mines have been opened so far to the eastward.

The whole length of the line of outcrop of the coal, following its curves, is not less than sixteen miles, and its direct length is not far from twelve miles. This outcrop appears to be exclusively the northern margin of the basin, as will be seen on inspection of the accompanying map.

It is obvious that such an extent of outcrop of coal, dipping southwardly at various angles of from ten to thirty degrees, indicates a most powerful bed of coal, and the dips all go to prove that the coal lies beneath Egypt and Belmont plantations.

We cannot, until the borings reach the coal, give the depth to which it extends beneath the soil of those plantations, because we do not know where the strata turn to become nearly horizontal, as the auger indicates the strata are in Egypt, where they have been bored into several places.

When the Farmersville slope is worked to the turning point, we shall know the spot where we can reach the same bed, on the opposite side of the river in Egypt; but it is probable that the auger will settle this question before long, by penetrating the bed of coal itself, for the last borings indicate the proximity of a coal bed.

IS THE COAL IN A BASIN OR TROUGH?

This question has been raised by those who doubt the fact of the existence of the bed of coal south of the outcrop, and therefore I shall devote a few lines in exposing my views on the subject.

We find one margin of a coal deposit, extending not less than twelve miles, parallel with the line of strike of the strata, and the coal is found to be regularly included between the strata of shale and fireclay, and to dip with them to the southward. Following this line we find it to converge towards the ends, or the north-eastern and north-western extremities, so that the arrows we put on the map, representing the true direction of the dip, point towards the centre of a long narrow or trough shaped basin. Now, although no southern edge of this basin has yet been discovered, we may safely assume that the coal deposit has a basin, or trough-like shape, for such a form is indicated by one of its sides, already well known. Again we know that this trough-like form is the usual shape of a coal-field, and although we may never see the other rim of the basin, we have a right to assume that it will have another side, symmetrical with the one we have discovered, as much so as we have the right to assume the existence of symmetrical planes in a crystal one half only of which is exposed out of its gangue.

In many working coal mines only a small portion of the basin is known, but still the coal is regarded as in a basin, or trough, such being the general law of deposits of the kind. Professor Silliman has well described the anthracite coal-beds as being "like a series of canoes set one in the other." Such, we feel confident, will ultimately prove to be the form of the Deep River coal deposits.

It is sufficient for practical purposes, to know that there is an adequate supply of coal; enough to warrant the opening of regular mines, with the requisite machinery for pumping out the water and hoisting up the coal, and such I am satisfied we have proved on Deep River. The coal certainly descends with the strata, and there is no instance known of such thick beds of coal giving out at a small depth. The linear extent of outcrop is, as before observed, from twelve to sixteen miles; hence there must be an abundant supply attainable, even if it extends only a mile in width.

To what depth beneath the surface soil on Egypt plantation we must descend to find the coal bed, is, as before mentioned, yet unknown; but since we see the coal, not more than half a mile distant, dipping down beneath that plain, it is obvious enough that the coal must be there, and we can easily reach it by mining nearer to the outcrop, if it should be found to be too deep at the point where the auger is now penetrating.

On the Belmont estate the coal must be near the surface, if it continues to follow the slight inclination shown at Laurence Haughton's upper pit, where the coal bed is nearly horizontal. There are flexures in the coal strata, without doubt, and hence it is impossible to predict the exact depth of the bed from a given point, though we may, after proper sounding with the auger in numerous places, form a probable estimate of its depth for a limited distance, especially if there are no protruded trap dykes near, which would be likely to have disturbed the coal beds at the epoch of their eruption. In many places it is obvious that the eruption of trap dykes has broken the continuity of the coal strata, and produced shifts or faults. These are common in most coal districts, and the effect of such dykes is well understood by miners, as well as by geologists.

The Dykes of trap on Deep River are numerous; but they are generally very narrow, and hence they have exerted but little mechanical or chemical power over the coal bed. The conversion of some of the coals into semi-bituminous and anthracite, is commonly attributed to the heat of the trap rocks, given out during their eruption, and the displacement of the strata is supposed to have been effected by the uplift that took place during the eruption of these igneous trap rocks.

Owing to the smallness of the dykes of trap, their chemical effect on the coal is quite limited. Good and highly bituminous coal beds are found quite near to the semi-bituminous and anthracite coals, as seen at Murchison's, Bingham's and Evans' coal mines.

At the Gulf the most bituminous variety of coal is found at Haughton's mines, and the same kind is also found at the Farmersville mine, opposite to the Egypt plantation.

PETER G. EVANS' COAL MINE AND WILCOX ANTHRACITE.

On the plantation of Peter G. Evans, a fine exhibition of the outcrop of the coal is seen on the borders of Indian Creek, where it is exposed in the natural embankment of the stream for a considerable distance. The coal dips with its accompanying shales and fire clay, twenty degrees south-eastward. This coal near the surface, is not a bituminous as that got out at Haughton's mines at the Gulf, some of the beds being anthracite, but it is a solid and good coal, capable of bearing transportation, without breaking more than usual into small coals. It is proposed to open these mines in season to send coal to market, when the slack-water navigation is completed.

After examining some dykes of trap rock which intersect the strata, in an east and west direction, on the road between P. G. Evans' and Wilcox's, we went to Wilcox's anthracite mine, a little beyond the trap rocks seen on the road.

The anthracite dips at an angle of twenty-five degrees to the south eastward. This coal is supposed to have deanthracitized by the action of the heat from the trap dykes near at hand; but it is remarkable that on Bingham's estate, a little to the north of this anthracite, a coal bed, with the usual proportion of bitumen, is seen dipping *below* the anthracite. Whatever may have been the cause of the formation of anthracite at Wilcox mines, it is certain that the influence of it was quite local.

There is some sulphuret of iron mixed with the anthracite, which, if it continues to occur throughout the bed, will injure the value of the coal for smelting of iron ores.

PALMER ESTATE.

Palmer's estate contains the same bed of coal that is exposed at Peter G. Evans' mines, as is obvious from the line of the outcrop of the bed; but no sufficient openings have yet been made to explore it, though the coal shales are seen in the soil. Iron ore is abundant on this location, and is of good quality. Some of the coal obtained near the surface is a true anthracite, and much of it is dry coal.

By aid of the map, it is easy to see exactly the relations of the coal to each plantation delineated, and therefore it will be unnecessary for me to enter into a repetition of remarks at each locality, that are generally applicable to all of them.

I have the impression, that when mining operations extend excavations into the debituminized or anthracite coal bed, that it will be found, when the coal reaches a certain depth, it will contain bituminous matter, as in other parts of the field. If not, I should attach but little value to that kind of coal, since better varieties of anthracite are readily procured from Pennsylvania.

The excellent bituminous coals of Deep River will always command the highest prices in the market, and I should advise that the best coals only should be sent to a distant market, and the poorer qualities be kept on the ground, to be used for driving the steam-engines of the works, and for local uses at steam saw-mills and forges, there being a large local demand for cheap coals.

COAL MINE AT FARMERSVILLE.

Within an oxbow of Deep River, nearly a mile from the Egypt plantation, a regular sloping shaft has been sunk into the coal bed, and the working of this mine is now about to be re-commenced; a steam engine having been provided for pumping out the water, and for raising the coals.

Since this coal bed descends beneath the river, and passes beneath the plain of Egypt plantation, it is important to your Company to know what can be learned about it. The slope was filled with water while I was there, so that I was able to see only the outcrop of the coal, and the shales and fire clay that had been got up in working the mine. This slope now has reached the extent of eighteen yards, on a dip of twenty degrees, and consequently reaches a perpendicular depth of 16 8-10ths feet. The coal beds at that point are stated in Professor Johnson's report to have the following dimensions:—

1st. Bottom Coal,	2 feet	8 inches.
2d. Intermediate Slate,	1 "	6 "
3d. Top Coal,	4 "	6 "
	8 feet	8 inches.

Showing an aggregate of 7 feet 2 inches of coal.

In the upper part of the slope, the thickness of the coal was as follows:—

1st. Bottom Coal,	2 feet	6 inches.
2d. Intermediate Slate,	2 "	
3d. Top Coal.	3 "	
	7 feet	6 inches,

Or, 5 feet 6 inches of coal.

These measurements prove that the coal beds widen as they descend, by the diminution of the thickness of the shales, and the substitution of coal in place of them.

Most coal beds are thin and poor at the immediate outcrop, and become thicker and more solid as they enter under cover of the rocks.

It is obvious that when the coal bed reaches beneath the plain of Egypt, it will be more compact and of better quality than it is at Farmersville, near the surface.

If the distance from the line of the Farmersville outcrop is one-fourth of a mile, or four hundred and forty yards, if the coal continues to dip at an angle of twenty degrees, the depth of the bed at the boring in Egypt, would be two hundred and thirty yards nearly, or six hundred and ninety feet; but it is not probable that the coal continues to dip at such a bold angle, for the successive borings in Egypt, in a line toward the outcrop, indicated nearly horizontal strata of shales below Egypt. The present depth of the borings is two hundred and eighty-two feet, and several seams of "bone coal," or a mixture of coal with shales, have already been penetrated, and the last perforated strata consisted of a highly carbonaceous black shale, like that over the coal bed. We may therefore expect soon to hear that coal has been reached.

At Belmont the coal is probably still nearer the surface, for the outcrop at Haughton's shows the coal plunging beneath Belmont estate, at angles varying from ten to thirty degrees. If the angle of the dip should prove to be ten degrees, then at four hundred and forty yards south, twenty degrees east from the outcrop, the coal would be eighty yards, or two hundred and forty feet, from the surface, and at one mile, or one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards distance, it would be three hundred and twenty yards, or nine hundred and sixty feet deep; while if the angle was twenty degrees in one mile, the depth would be six hundred and fifty yards, or one thousand nine hundred and fifty feet.

It is not probable, however, that the coal will continue to dip at a high angle, far from the outcrop, for we find in other American coal fields, as in that of the Wyoming Valley, that although the coal begins at the outcrop with a bold dip of twenty-five degrees, it assumes a nearly horizontal line when it has reached a depth of sixty or seventy feet below the surface. This seems also to be a general law in the formation of most coal basins, and we have good reason to believe it will be found to be the law in the formation of the deposit of coal on Deep River.

It is obvious that if a bold dip was long continued beneath the strata, that our coals would soon pass beyond the reach of the miner, and the coal would only be attainable near the outcrop.

It is a curious and providential arrangement, that coal is always found in shallow trough-shaped basins, and that it is very rare for it to sink to inaccessible depths.

Professor Walter R. Johnson in his admirable report on Farmersville coal mine, says:—

"The thickness of even six feet two inches of coal, worked in a chamber seven feet nine inches in height, or at the point where I last measured the bed, is abundantly sufficient for very profitable workings.

"The whole coal will not of course be removed, but with careful mining it would not be necessary to leave more than one-fourth in the ground. The gradual inclination of the beds does not lead to the supposition, that you will ever have to descend to an excessive depth, and be thereby compelled to leave a large proportion of coal for pillars."

In working coal mines it is generally found to be most economical to sink shafts, and to drive levels, and then to cut out chambers in working the coal. The advantages of this method over that of working by slopes, is obvious. Drainage and ventilation are more easy, and a larger extent of ground can be opened by the miners.

It would be most desirable to have at least one hundred feet of rock overhead in working these mines; and therefore, when we have ascertained the exact position of the coal by the auger, shafts will be sunk in such places as will insure that thickness of roof rocks to the mine. Considerable time and labor will yet have to be expended in explorations with the auger, before the mines can be advantageously opened.

I beg leave to refer to the late Professor Walter R. Johnson's report, for a series of chemical analyses and researches on the value of Deep River coals, and would recommend them to your careful consideration, as models of correct analytic work on coals.

[The analytical details alluded to are omitted, because we are pressed for space, and because they would not be so interesting to the general reader as the other portions of the Report.—EDS. PAT.]

I would respectfully call your attention to the large deposits of excellent iron ores that are found in the coal districts of Deep River.

They are, the "blackband" iron ore, carbonate of iron, clay iron balls, and brown hæmatite.

These ores occur in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of a blast furnace, for the manufacture of cast iron.

Large quantities of iron ore, shales, and strata of carbonate of iron will be thrown out in working your coal mines; and in addition to this supply you can obtain readily, from various plantations in the vicinity, a large amount of iron ores obtained from the surface soil. In working a coal mine large quantities of small coal are produced,—at least one-third of the coal raised from the mine being broken too small to send to market.

This coal should be made into coke, and may be economically employed in smelting iron ore.

All the pig iron that can be produced from one blast furnace can readily be sold on the spot, at prices that will be profitable to the company.

Re-melting furnaces will employ this pig iron for castings, and forges will consume a large amount of the pig iron in the manufacture of bar iron, all of which may be sold on the spot where it is made; for it will be cheaper than imported iron, that would require so much expense to be paid for transportation from the seaboard.

Limestone suitable for flux is found in the western margin of your coal field, and the red sandstone will make a good stack for the furnace; and the excellent soapstone found at Wamble's and Clark's quarries will make the best hearth-stones, tymps and lining for it, as the fire-clay of the coal mines will make fire brick for the interior of the furnace.

I am satisfied that iron can be manfactured profitably on Deep River. If the limestone found there does not answer the purpose for flux your boats returning from Cape Fear River, after discharging their loads of coal, could bring back loads of shell marl, which is nearly pure carbonate of lime, and will make a better flux than any limestone, since it is more divided, and will therefore, act more promptly.

There need be no fear entertained with regard to the praticability of manufacturing iron on Deep River, and if the present prices are maintained, the iron could be made at a very high percentage profit.

I have, at the suggestion of Mr. McClane, called your attention to a branch of business not mentioned in your letter of instructions to me, and am informed by him that there will be no difficulty in finding capital in the neighborhood to carry on the works, if it should be decided to erect them.

With regard to the value of coal land per acre, I beg leave to refer you to the excellent State report, of Professor Emmons, pages 132-3, in which you have an estimate applied to the Deep River coal that is obviously correct.

"If the thickest seam of coal is worked, which has a thickness of six feet, exclusive of a thin band of slate, it will give for every square yard of surface two square yards of coal. A square acre has 4,900 superficial yards; hence, there will be 9,800 square yards of coal in each acre, and as a square yard of coal weighs a ton, there will be for every acre, 9,800 tons of coal. A thousand acres will give 9,800,000 tons of coal, or a square mile, 6,272,000 tons."

Trusting that your enterprise in opening the coal mines of North Carolina will be duly rewarded, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, CHARLES T. JACKSON.

Since the above report was set up in type, Mr. McClane has discovered a bed of coal, four feet ten inches in thickness, in Egypt, on the south side of the river, where he perforated the coal at a depth of 361 feet from the surface. Our predictions are therefore fulfilled, and the coal has been found at a convenient place for mining.

C. T. J.

*North Carolina was the first State that caused a geological survey to be made under order of her Legislature,—Professor Olmstead having been commissioned by the Governor to explore the gold regions of the State. Partial explorations were also made subsequently by Professor Mitchell, who prepared a geological map of the State, representing particularly the great bed of sandstone belonging to the coal series of rocks. At the present time, Professor E. Emmons is commissioned, as State Geologist, to make a geological survey of the entire State. It would, therefore, appear that North Carolina has taken adequate measures for a full exposure of her mineral wealth. The fact that few of the citizens of the State have engaged in mining enterprises, is owing, probably, to their attention being devoted mostly to agriculture, and that they were unwilling to enter upon business which they are generally but little acquainted with.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORY.

In addition to the few particulars in our last, we have gleaned the following:

The relative forces engaged in this affair it would be difficult, from the reading of the various accounts of the previous position of the hostile fleets, to arrive at with any degree of certainty. The most reasonable conclusion appears to be that the effective fighting force of the Turks was comprised in three frigates, employed as a convoy, and destined for Sinope with supplies to the army in Asia, and that the attacking force was six line-of-battle ships. That the odds were largely in favor of the Russians admits of little doubt.—That the Turks fought desperately and gallantly is equally certain. At Sinope were said to be a number of hulks or dismantled Turkish vessels, and these may be included in the Russian account of fourteen sail. This account charges that the convoy was destined for an attack on the Russians at Soucham Kaisha, and that it was intercepted off Sinope.

When full details arrive, the Russian accounts will doubtless prove to have contained great exaggerations. It is the first naval victory they have ever gained since they have been a nation, and therefore a very small matter of that kind will be sufficient to turn their heads.

We learn by a telegraph despatch, received at Paris on the 12th instant, that the Russian force considerably out-numbered the Turkish.

In addition to the six ships-of-the-line mentioned in the Moniteur as the strength of Nachimoff's fleet, he had twelve frigates, a brig, and five steamers—in all twenty-four sail, while Osman had but fourteen. The Turks fought with the most desperate bravery, and caused the Russians the loss, in sunk and burnt, of two ships-of-the-line, three frigates, and two steamboats. The shore batteries were totally inefficient for protection. The remaining Russian ships were so badly disabled that they could take no prizes, and could with difficulty make their way back to Sebastopol.

THE ALLIED FLEETS.

While this calamity is befalling the Turkish ships, the English and French fleets are lying idle in the Bosphorus. And, more extraordinary still, the main division of the Turkish fleet is lying there idle too.

Private letters from Paris state that the news of the disaster to the Turkish fleet was received with the profoundest astonishment and grief.

The Emperor is stated to have been overwhelmed by the intelligence. Explanation is imperatively demanded why a considerable part of the Turkish naval force was permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance of where the powerful English and French fleets were lying in inglorious ease.

Late from Mexico.—The telegraph announces the receipt at New Orleans of advices from the city of Mexico to the 17th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d, which are to effect that Santa Anna had, by decree, accepted the Guadalajara declaration—in other words had become Dictator for ten years, as previously reported—with a salary of $60,000, and the right to nominate his successor. He takes the title of "Serene Highness."

IRELAND.—A letter from Belfast, to the N. Y. Commercial, says:—

During the last six years and a half 32,000 persons have left the Romish Church in this country and become members in Protestant churches, while more than 80,000 have been unsettled in their old opinions.

Carrying out the Coalition.—We were very much surprised the other day, to see in the New York Evening Post, that notorious Abolition sheet which loses no opportunity to vilify the South and Southern institutions, the advertisement of the auction at the Gosport Navy Yard, signed "Geo Loyall, Navy Agent." Will our readers believe it? A Southern federal office-holder sending his advertisements, (the patronage of his office,) to the rankest Abolition paper in the city of New York. There is no sympathy between the Piercetites and the Abolitionists! Oh, no!—none at all!!—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Large Bear.—Mr. Erwin Woodard, of Johnston County, killed within a quarter of a mile of Salem Meeting House, in said county, on the 21st inst., a large Bear, which, when dressed, weighed 148 pounds. It was brought to this City, and retailed at 25 cents per pound.—*Ral. Giraffe.*

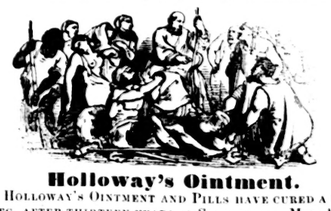
Sale of Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale between three and four thousand acres of LAND, on which he resides, situated about two and a half miles West of Cheraw and three miles from the river, on both sides of Thompson's Creek. There are about 400 acres of rich bottom land on the creek, which is mostly above high water, and which might be easily secured from all freshets by embankments. There are about 300 acres of cleared land in a high state of cultivation. The remainder of the tract is pine land—well timbered, and adapted to the production of turpentine. The above land will be sold entire or divided into lots to suit purchasers. The stock of hogs and cattle may be had with the land.

All persons are hereby warned against fishing, hunting or otherwise trespassing upon the above premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so. JOHN PERVIS.

Cheraw, Dec'r 21, 1853. 57-3t

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



Holloway's Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE CURED A BAD LEG, AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.—Mrs. Anne Smith, of Hemel Hempstead, suffered with wounds in her leg for thirteen years, during which period she was under some of the cleverest surgeons of the age, both in town and country, and, notwithstaning all their experience, none of them could heal this dreadful bad leg. Mrs. Smith finding all their remedies useless, was persuaded to give Holloway's Ointment and Pills a trial, and these medicines cured her in an incredible short space of time, and she now feels a pleasure in boasting of the wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

I. O. O. F.

THE Members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. [illegible] are notified that the First Regular Meeting [illegible] will be held at the Lodge Room on Friday [illegible]. A full attendance is desired, as [illegible] ance will be transacted.

By direction of the N. G.

JOHN SMITH, [illegible]

Dec'r 29, 1853. 57-3

Carolinian copy one time.

ICE WANTED

I WILL give the use of my Ice House in Cheraw, FREE OF RENT, to any responsible person who will engage to keep a supply of Ice for sale in the market from the first of May to the middle of October each year. D. G. MACRAE.

Dec'r 29, 1853. 57-3t

FOR SALE.

PERUVIAN GUANO and Agricultural Plaster, in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-3

Thomastown Lime, Plaster Paris, and Plastering Hair. For sale by

B. ROSE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-3t

Winter Sperm Oil, Refined Whale, Tanners', and Linseed Oil; all of the best quality and in excellent order, in quantities to suit. For sale by

B. ROSE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-3

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage Springs and Axels, Carriage Hubs, Rims and Spokes; together with Enamelled Leather, Patent Leather, Enamelled Cloth, and Carriage Trimmings of almost every description.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-3t

Fresh Garden Seed.

SAML J. HINSDALE

HAS just received his supply of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1853.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
CORN—Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drumhead.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Coss.
MELON—Pine-apple.
Nutmeg.
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple-top Ruta Baga.
Large English Norfolk.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 28, 1853. 57-2m

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting, &c.
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

RULE & HALL,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

167 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

WE keep on hand a large and beautiful stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, gotten up expressly for the North and South Carolina Trade, and during the Spring of 1854 we can show an unsurpassed assortment in our line, and will be much pleased to see the Merchants of the South when in the City.

☞ The undersigned being with this House, will be pleased to see his acquaintances, at the Old Stand, 167 Pearl Street.

W. A. McCORKLE.

Dec'r 26, 1853. 57-3m

PROSPECTUS OF

The Asheborough Journal.

THE subscriber proposes publishing in the Town of Asheborough a Weekly Newspaper of the above title, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, and general intelligence.

The Journal will advocate Whig principles, but will avoid all enthusiasm and bitter sarcasm against the opposite party. And while endeavoring to promote the interest of the Whig party, a strict observance of truth and dignity will be adhered to and all political opponents will be treated with due respect and courtesy.

It will be the object of the Journal to promote every good "word and work" that will be conducive to the interest and advancement of our beloved State.

And while we intend to lay before our readers all items of interest that we possibly can, pertaining to the administration of our government, we intend also to give ample space to the subject of Agriculture and the Mineral resources of our State, together with Religion, Education and the general improvement of our country. Literary sketches will also find a place in its columns. In short, "upward and onward" will be our motto, and to help raise the dignity of our people to an appreciation of THAT phrase will be our object.

Should we obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, we will issue the first number of the Journal about the middle of February, at the following very low terms:—One dollar and fifty cents if STRICTLY PAID IN ADVANCE; two dollars if not paid within three months from the date of subscription, or three dollars if not paid during the subscription year. A. J. HALE.

Asheborough, Dec'r 12, 1853.

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Successes of the Turkish Forces.—Resignation of Lord Palmerston.

The steamer Africa has arrived.

Lord Palmerston has resigned in consequence, it is asserted, of an indisposition to support Lord John Russell's Reform Bill.

The Eastern Question.—Letters had been received from Bucharest to the 6th of December, which announce a suspension of hostilities on the Danube. The impression prevailed strongly at Vienna, that the Eastern Question would be arranged satisfactorily.

It was reported that the Russian naval division, with 6,000 troops on board, had been repulsed at Kertch. One Russian steamer was destroyed, and a frigate dismasted.

Another engagement is said to have occurred near Akhiska, between two Turkish steamers and a Russian frigate and a brig. The latter was set on fire and in a shattered state.

The defeat at Sinope had caused great sensation.

At Constantinople a grand Divan had been held with all the Foreign Ministers present. The carnage and bloodshed at Sinope is said to have been immense.

Some London papers intimate that a disagreement in the Cabinet on the Eastern Question, was the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation.

It is stated that the Russian forces had gained a battle in the Armenian frontiers. Four thousand Turks are said to have been killed.

The Turks, however, have been generally successful. They have captured Ackalzich. They are reported also to have captured important fortresses at Alexandropolis and Schamye.

Prince Worowzoff, who was surrounded at Tiffy, and his retreat cut off at Schamye, had captured six Russian fortresses. After hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides, he had also defeated fifty thousand Russians, under Gen. Orbianoff.

The Turks lost eleven ships, not thirteen as before reported, at the battle near Sinope, of which three were transports. The Russians lost seven ships. The affair is not so disastrous to the Turks as at first reported. Diplomatists are still busy with their notes.

The London money market is unchanged.—British funds fluctuating a good deal.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, on Friday evening, reports that the combined fleets have entered into the Black Sea.

The latest advices from Sinope state that the Russians lost two of their largest ships. The town was totally destroyed.

At London, on Saturday, it was thought that Lord John Russell would succeed Lord Palmerston.

An engagement has taken place in the Black Sea between several Russian vessels and 3 Turkish steamers. Two of the latter escaped. The third was blown up by the Commander, rather than surrender.

The Russians fired into a Turkish brig near Odessa and sunk her. All on board perished.

Ten powerful Turkish steamers left the Bosphorus on the afternoon of the 2nd.

Smith O'Brien has escaped from Van Dieman's Land.

Markets.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 53,000 bales.

Flour was active and 1s. to 2s. higher.

A DEFIANCE.—The Washington Union replies as follows to the demand made in the N. Y. "Hard" papers that the President shall dismiss Messrs. Marcy, Cushing, Davis and Guthrie from the Cabinet:—

"We hazard nothing in expressing the conviction that this is a demand which the President will spurn. The cabinet *will not* be dissolved. Neither Mr. Marcy, nor Mr. Guthrie, nor Mr. Cushing, nor Mr. Davis, will go out of the administration to conciliate the New York bolters. The President and his cabinet, we have reason to know, are a unit. The President holds himself responsible for all the acts of his administration. He has not, and will not shield himself behind any member of his cabinet. Their acts are his acts. He directs—they execute. *He takes the responsibility.*

The New York bolters may, therefore, do their worst. They may cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war—they may carry hostilities into the two houses of congress—they may employ all the resources at their command to break down the administration; and yet we venture to assert, the President will defy them—and he will defy them successfully, too."

From gentlemen who have been in Washington City very recently, we learn that the talk about any opposition there to the President, is all flummery. There is nothing of the kind. The Union newspaper behaved so foolishly about the Senate printing, that if the election of printer to the House was to do over again, it would not get that office.—*Wil. Journal.*

We are glad to see that the Journal does not relish the "Union." Yet it is undoubtedly the organ of the Administration. We think it quite likely that the opposition to the Administration *at Washington* is dying out. There are so many ways of buying up the "politicians by trade" who congregate there. But will a fat office, or a good dinner, or fair promises, to these politicians, satisfy the people at home? the voters? We do not.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

MRS. D. S. WILLIAMS will give lessons in Music to six or eight young ladies, at her house on Gillespie street, from the 1st of July.

June 28, 1853. 57-4t

NOTICE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, an Executive Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: E. L. Winslow, Chas. John Wadhill, Jr., Thos. J. Robinson, A. McKethan, Edwd W. Barge, J. C. Smith, C. H. Wright, John P. McLean, G. W. Pegram, Hector McBeeksich, Neill McDugald, and A. D. McLean. The members of the Committee are requested to meet at the Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, on Saturday the 7th of January, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President.

Dec. 22, 1853. 55-3tm

Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1853.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 2d January, 1854.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

57-2t

ELEGANT BOOKS FOR NEW YEAR.

CONSTELLER, a Thanksgiving Story; Up the River, by Shirley; Bleak House, by Dickens; Passage to English Statesmen, by Mrs. Hall; Book of the Heart, or Love's Emblems; Gliddon's Ecclesiastical Church History; Masonic Chart, &c.

We have a further supply of Juvenile: All's not Gold that Glitters, or the Young Californian; Tip Top, or a Year Ame; The Little Drummer; The Golden Link, &c.

Dec. 29. E. J. HALE & SON.

Putnam's Magazine for January, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

New Piano Music, just received.

Dec. 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1854.

A NEW YEAR.—We offer to our readers our congratulations that they have lived to witness the close of another old and the advent of another New Year; and our wishes that the new may be to them as the old, and, in inspired language, "much more abundant." The year past has been one of signal prosperity, to our country, to our State, to this section of our State, to this town. In the main, likewise, it has been one of very decided "progress" in those things which civilize and humanize man, and make his lot happier in this life. For these things, if we should be thankful day by day, much more should we be thankful on the recurrence of one of those days which mark a period in time.

Never before, we think, certainly not within our remembrance, has this section of the State been so decidedly prosperous as now. Every interest, agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, and professional, has bounded forward under the influence of liberal prices for every thing which abundant money could command. We believe that there is more substantial wealth in this town and the surrounding country than ever before, and that there is more liberality and public spirit in the employment of it. Successful enterprise has taught our people that there is practical truth in the scripture, "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth." And whilst there exists no wild spirit of speculation and extravagance, such as in 1817 left its blight for many years upon the community, there is a generous confidence in the ability to do something for the public without damage to the individual, and a growing inclination to do that something.

To us these recurring anniversaries have a double significance. They not only incline us to look around and rejoice over the public prosperity, but they remind us that we enter upon another year of our connection with the public. The Senior Editor this week begins the *Thirtieth Year* of his Editorial labors. As he feels that in this responsible and influential position he never has, so he never can be, a clog to that kind of progress over which he now rejoices. As the Observer has always lent a cheerful countenance, and often "material aid," to public works or private enterprise calculated to improve the condition of any part of the State, so its Editors can safely promise it will ever do, whilst they are permitted to control it.

And the past year has brought its rewards to us too. The subscription to the Observer has largely increased, until it is far beyond what it ever was before. And this, too, notwithstanding the past has been one of the dullest years within our experience, for news, or exciting political contests, or any of those things which make newspapers especially sought after. Some of our friends have feared that the multiplication of newspapers here, and especially the proposed establishment of a new whig paper, by a gentleman of experience and acknowledged talent and tact, would have an injurious effect upon the circulation of the Observer. But they were greatly mistaken. We have the pleasure of stating, that whilst hundreds of names have been obtained to start the "Argus" here with a liberal subscription list, ours too has been steadily and even rapidly growing. We did not miscalculate the increased wealth and intelligence of the people when we predicted, some months ago, that there was room for the Argus in addition to the papers already here. It is not the habit of our people to abandon an old friend whilst they take a new one by the hand.

For the evidences of public favor so manifested to us, we return our warm acknowledgments, and enter upon a New Year's labors with new zeal, and new aspirations for the prosperity of our beloved State and especially of that part of it with which we are more immediately connected.

THE MAILS.—We expected to be able to announce, to-day, the particulars of the "new mail arrangements to be immediately made," of which a telegraphic despatch briefly informed us; but the information has not yet come to hand. We have reason to believe that all the perplexing and harassing evils inflicted on this town and the surrounding country by the late changes will be remedied by this arrangement.

DIVIDENDS.—The Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. after expending a large sum in thoroughly repairing the Bridge over the Cape Fear.

The Bank of Washington, (N. C.) has declared a dividend of 6½ per cent.

NEGRO HIRE.—At Raleigh, hands to work on the rail road are hiring at $250. At Petersburg, on the contrary, the price has fallen. Hands for the tobacco factories are only offered $75 to $100; on public works $140 to $150. On farms $120 to $130.

In this part of North Carolina, turpentine hands bring about $200.

SNOW.—The first snow of the season at this place fell on Saturday night. Most of it disappeared before yesterday's sun.

At the North there has been a heavy snow, impeding travel and the mails.

WHIG MEETING.—A Whig meeting in Onslow county on the 20th ult., nominated George Davis, Esq., for Governor, and appointed twenty-five delegates to the State Convention.

GUANO.—The Baltimore Patriot discredits and ridicules the idea recently advanced on the reported authority of a British Admiral, that the supply of guano at the Chincha Islands at the present rate of exportation, would be exhausted in eight or nine years. The Patriot says that the Lobos Islands have been scarcely touched, and old whaling captains know of scores of other islands, inhabited only by birds, from whence may be drawn ample supplies for centuries.

A SUPERIOR KIND OF COTTON.—The Rev. John R. McIntosh, who, besides the successful management of that large and flourishing Female Institution, Floral College, finds time to cultivate the earth likewise, has exhibited to us a sample of cotton of the finest quality ever brought to this market. It is the product of a single seed, brought by Mr. McIntosh from Texas. He planted this seed in 1852, and from the stalk of that year he carefully preserved the seed, which he planted this year. The produce was 260 lbs. of seed cotton, and 82 lbs of clean cotton, with seed sufficient to plant eight or ten acres of land. Besides being so much finer than the cotton usually cultivated in this State,—and the staple is so long that none of the cotton factories here can work it,—its production is far greater.—Whilst the ordinary cotton on Mr. McIntosh's plantation yielded about 1200 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre, this Texas cotton yielded at the rate of 2000 lbs.—an increase of 66 per cent. of yield.

The Washington Star, a sort of "Kitchen" organ of the Administration, denounces Senator Hunter of Va. for his vote in favor of Tucker for Senate printer, charging him with designs upon the Presidency and treachery to his States Rights principles. It also intimates that Mr. Hunter never was much of a democrat, that he owes his elevation to Whigs and that his inclinations are Whiggish.

These things may or may not be true. One way or the other we care little about it, and only mention them to remark upon the tyranny which is practised by "Democrats" in the name of "Democracy." One year ago Mr. Hunter was universally acknowledged by his party as one of the ablest of Democrats, one of the most influential of Senators, one of the most honorable of men. A simple exercise of the right of every freeman, the right of suffrage, in a matter of so little importance as the election of printer to the Senate, has called down upon him fierce denunciations of treachery and meanness from the acknowledged organs of the model "Democratic" Administration.

As it is with Mr. Hunter, so has it been with scores of distinguished Democrats whose patriotism, talents, and honesty, were lauded as boundless so long as they obeyed orders without asking questions.

Democracy seems to be the sternest of despotisms. From such liberty as it offers men, we pray ever to be delivered.

The great fire in New York on Tuesday morning last resulted in the destruction of 6 or 8 stores on Water and Front streets, and of three splendid ships, two of them packet ships and the third the immense ship Great Republic, the largest merchantman in the world. She was nearly ready for sea, on her first voyage, having already on board, 896 tierces beef, 57,000 bushels wheat and corn, 6,630 bbls. flour, 1,023 bales cotton, 4,046 bbls. rosin, and various other articles. The vessel and cargo were totally destroyed. Loss probably half a million of dollars, on which $275,000 was insured. The whole loss by the fire was more than a million.

One of the other ships burnt had on board 647 bales of cotton and 20,000 bushels of corn and wheat.

NEW YORK HOTELS.—It is a sad thing to be sick at home; sadder to be sick away from home; but saddest of all to be sick at a splendid New York Hotel. Some years ago we had occasion frequently to visit a friend who was ill at a fashionable Hotel there, his wife being ill at the same time. The proprietors never went near them; the servants had too much else to do to attend to them. After some time they fortunately succeeded in hiring a good nurse, and with the assistance of that kindest of Physicians, the late Dr. Washington, they recovered.

It seems that there is an exception to the general rule among the fashionable Hotels. A case of extreme illness of a gentleman of this town recently occurred at the PRESCOTT HOUSE, in New York. The advertisement in another column, is a tribute to the kindness there exhibited. And as the case excited a deep sympathy in this town, we depart from our usual custom so far as to call attention to it. We do not feel at liberty to state here all that we have heard of the unwearied and unbought kindness of the Proprietor and his assistants to these strangers; but we hope that it will meet with a double reward, even in this world—the reward proceeding from the consciousness of performing good deeds, as well as the reward of a thronged house of satisfied guests.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Friday last, all the Judges present, viz: Chief Justice Nash, Judge Pearson, and Judge Battle.

The Wilmington Gas Light Company has been organized and is in full operation: John McRae, Esq., President, Eli W. Hall, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer; and John A. Taylor, John McRae, O. G. Parsley, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., E. P. Hall, G. Potter and Z. Latimer, Esqs., Directors.

The Journal states that the gas is of very superior quality, 1000 feet of rosin gas—the kind used—will produce as much, or more light than 2000 feet of coal gas.

THE EPIDEMIC SUMMER.—We are indebted to the New Orleans True Delta for a pamphlet of 67 pages containing a catalogue of names, places of birth, &c., of those who died in New Orleans last summer. The whole number of deaths was 12,151. Of them 3,532 were natives of Ireland; 2,344, of Germany; 1,280 of other foreign countries; 1,763 of the United States; 3,232 of parts unknown.

NEBRASKA.—It is expected that the bill for the organization of the new territory of Nebraska will be the occasion of a violent struggle about the Wilmot proviso, which it is understood the Northern men will insist upon incorporating in the bill. It is evident from the debate already commenced in the House of Representatives, that the free-soilers are far from being silenced. Why should they be, indeed, when they have been so caressed and rewarded by the Administration?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Mr. Seward introduced a bill to provide for building a rail road to the Pacific.

Mr. Badger asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to amend an act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, approved August 30, 1852, and said he then meant to give a word of explanation, and ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to have it considered and passed at once.

The bill was read, when Mr. B. explained that in the year 1852 an act had passed appropriating $50,000 for reopening a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound. The Government had sent its officers to examine into the matter, who found that the breakwater would be a very expensive undertaking, and utterly useless for the purpose required even if constructed. The Secretary of War considered that the appropriation was for the construction of a breakwater, as required by the act, and hence nothing has been done in the premises. The whole object of this bill was simply to strike out from the act of 1852 the words "by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound," and allow the appropriation to be so disposed of as best to effect the purpose designed.

No objection having been made, the bill was considered and passed.

The death of Mr. Campbell was announced by Mr. Jones of Tenn., resolutions adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, nothing was done by either House except to attend, in a body, the funeral of Mr. Campbell. And subsequently, during the week, nothing was done.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the death of Mr. Campbell of Tenn. was announced, the usual resolutions adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Library of the South Carolina College at Columbia contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. It was established in 1805. Since 1836, $62,374 have been expended in the purchase of books, of which the Legislature liberally appropriated $43,000, and $19,374 were appropriated from the tuition fund. Besides all of which, many handsome donations have been made.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The following is the commencement of a long article in the Express, which lays the blame of this shocking state of things to the inefficiency of the police:—

A Reign of Terror—what is to come?—Another brutal street murder,—and another,—and another,—and another! We undertook, a day or two ago, to keep up a memorandum of these deliberate and cowardly assassinations of quiet, unoffending citizens, but after the slaughter of the poor German, Hener, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, in almost broad daylight, on Monday evening, at the corner of Duane and Elm streets, we gave it up. The assassins have got ahead of us—we cannot keep up with them. They kill too fast.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A letter from New York mentions that a Wall street Broker had paid $3000 for a shawl as a Christmas present to his intended bride, a daughter of an eminent Lawyer.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

We publish below the certificates of the Flour Inspector and Weighmaster of our town, showing the quantity of Flour and Forage brought to our market during the year just closing. These statistics afford gratifying evidence of an increase in our prosperity, as well as in that of the country which finds a market here.

Receipts of Flour at the Public Warehouses for the year 1853.

First quarter 6,789 barrels. Third quarter 4,606 bbls.
Second do. 5,864 do. Fourth do. 9,290 do.

Total, 26,549—being an increase of 11,739 barrels over the entire receipts of 1852.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Inspector.

Forage weighed at the Public Scales for year 1853.

Hay 454,782 pounds. Shucks 78,178 pounds.
Fodder 426,583 do. Other forage 58,700 do.

Total, 1,018,243 lbs.—being an increase over 1852 of 363,838 lbs. Merchandize weighed at the public scales 91,000 lbs.

J. P. LEONARD, Weighmaster.

North Carolinian.

Report of Interments in this Town from December 28, 1852, *to December* 28, 1853.

In January 2, February 1, March 3, April 6, May 6, June 14, July 15, August 12, September 15, October 7, November 10, December 3.—Total 94.

Under 5 years 42, under 10 years 1, under 20 years 3, under 30 years 10, under 40 years 6, under 50 years 6, under 60 years 9, under 70 years 7, under 80 years 9, under 100 years 1.

White Males 44, White Females 29, Colored Males 10, Colored Females 11.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.

The Baltimore American says, that Monday last, in Baltimore, was prolific in rowdyism and disorder. "Instead of the genial and innocent enjoyment of the day, which would have rendered it an occasion of pleasant recreation, it was converted by a large class into a perfect saturnalia of drunkenness. Riot and disorder were everywhere prevalent, and indecent and loud mouthed vulgarity was painfully exhibited even in the most frequented streets. The police appear to have been totally unable or unwilling to prevent this state of affairs."

POSTSCRIPT.—The mail, due this morning at 6, is just in, near 12. We glean a few items.

5000 Turks are said to have been killed, and many taken prisoners, in the battle of Sinope.

The Russian loss at Cheftekin is reported at 1500, and a frigate knocked to pieces and another dismantled.

The strike of the cotton factory operatives in England still continues, causing a weekly diminution of consumption of 7000 bales.

In New York cotton is dull at a decline. Flour is firm at 7 56 to 7 75.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, 29th instant, by Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. A. H. WHITFIELD to Miss RACHAEL A., daughter of Joseph Arey, Esq.—all of Fayetteville.

In this county, on the 27th instant, by James S. Harrington, Esq. Mr. NEILL McLEOD, Sen'r., to Miss NANCY BISHOP.

On the 28th ult., in the Presbyterian Church in Carthage, by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske of Fayetteville, Dr. MURDO STREET to Mrs. ISABELLA C. KELLY, of Moore.

In Raleigh, on the 22d, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. Wm. B. HUTCHINGS to Miss ANNA REBECCA, eldest daughter of the Rev. Daniel Culbreth.

In Richmond, Va., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Empie, ADAM EMPIE, Jr., of Wilmington, to Miss VIRGINIA GWATHMEY, of Richmond.

MR. J. S. DAVIS respectfully announces to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has to-day commenced a School in the Sabbath School Room, a building connected with the M. E. Church.

Rates of tuition 4½, 6½, 8½ dollars.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 58tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 2.

BACON—	8	a 8½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	28	a 30
CANDLES—F. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	12½	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 13	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	10	a 11	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9¾	a 10	SEED—		
Prime,	9½	a 9¾	Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15
Fair,	9	a 9½	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	36	a 40
Brn. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	5 75	a 6 00	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	5 50	a 5 75	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25	a 5 50	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	85	a 90	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0 a	1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a 65	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 90	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	90 a	1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2¾
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The trade for the last week has been very light, and there is no change to notice in any of the leading articles.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 52 to 54.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 92, yellow 3 65, hard 2 10 to 2 15. Spirits 57. Rosin 1 50 to 2 50. Tar 2 55. Corn 77. Fay. Flour 6 50 to 6 62½. N C Bacon—hams 12, hog round 9 to 9½, middlings 9. Lard 11 to 11½. Timber—one or two rafts at $10.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 31—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (of Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for R W Henry, R W Kinlaw, J Kyle, J W Baker, S T Hawley & Son, S Johnson, M W Jessup.

Jan'y 2—Str Chatham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for Worth & Elliott, J Utley, C N McAdoo, S Perry, C W Williams & Co, Dillon & Johnson, G Womack, W C Porter, N Kendall, T G Wharton, New Market Foundry, J M Worth & Co, Jno A Craven, F K Armstrong, Deep River Mining and Transportation Co, Berrien & Moore, P R & D C Hardin, J R & J Sloan, M Russell, J M A Drake, Lassiter & Co, Hester & Stockton, Barnhardt and Sullivan, W Prior, Boyer and Bro, Murchison, Reid and Co, J W Thomas, J J Leach, R G Lindsay.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 23—Brig Josiah Jex fm N York; Schrs C A Greiner fm Philadelphia, Soufherner from Baltimore. 26—Brig Annawon from Portland, Me. 27—Brig President Z Taylor from Boston. 30—Schrs Tangent fm Boston, Henry Nutt from Philadelphia.

PRESCOTT HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

Corner of Broadway and Spring Street.

ALBERT DEGROOT, *Proprietor.*

I TAKE great pleasure in recommending this elegant MODEL HOTEL (in all its departments) to the patronage of my friends and acquaintances; and to say, should they be sick there, as I know from six weeks' experience, they will receive the kindest and most unremitting attention from the gentlemanly Manager, Mr. D. S. KITTLE, and his Lady, as well as from every one connected with the establishment; and when they are able to leave, they will be charged very moderately, and no EXTRAS for attendance or any thing else.

THO. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 58*6t

DIVIDEND No. 3.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent., or $2 50 per Share, has been declared by the President and Directors on the Capital Stock of the F. & N. Plank Road Company, payable on and after the 15th Jan'y.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 1t

Sale of Stock.

IN compliance with the expressed wishes of the Stockholders, in general meeting held on the 22d inst., the Stock of delinquent Stockholders, heretofore advertised to be sold on the 23d inst., is postponed until Wednesday the 11th day of Jan'y 1854, when the Stock of such delinquent Stockholders as may be in default on that day, for the non-payment of the second Instalment, (heretofore demanded by the Board to be paid on the 1st September last,) will be positively sold at the door of the Office, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Dec'r 24, 1853. 58-3t

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Twentieth Session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday in January next, under the direction of the Proprietors and the immediate superintendence of JOHN C. McNAIR, A. M., a graduate of our own University, and who has secured for himself an established reputation as an efficient and successful Instructer. A well selected Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is attached to the institution, and Weekly Lectures, with Experiments in Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. will commence with the opening of the Session.

Tuition as heretofore—varying according to the advancement of the pupils. Board, washing, room rent, fuel, &c. $7 to $8 per month.

Ample provision has been made for the instruction of a limited number of girls, and the services of competent teachers secured. Mr. J. L. Kern will give his ENTIRE time and attention to the Musical department. Strict morality and thorough scholarship will be required of all the pupils.

H. ELLIOTT, Pres't.
JNO. McNEILL, Sec'y.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1853. 58-4t

SPRING HILL

Male & Female Academy.

M. CURRIE, *Principal.*

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of January next.

The Academy is situated on the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, 7 miles from the latter place, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

Students will be prepared for any College desired, and all possible efforts will be used to attain a thorough and practical scholarship.

Rates of Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Primary Geography,	$8
English Grammar, Geography, History, and Written Arithmetic,	$12
Ancient Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences,	$15
EXTRAS.	
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	$18
Drawing and Painting, and French, each,	$5
Needle Work,	$3

A young lady, who has had several years' successful experience in teaching, will give instruction on the Piano, and also assist in the Literary department.

Board in families near the Academy can be obtained at 6 and 7 dollars per month.

JO. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, and others,
Trustees.

Dec. 24, 1853. 58*3t

North Carolinian and Wilmington (Weekly) Journal copy four times and forward bills to M. C.

The Commissioned Officers of the

33d Regiment N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in this place (equipped as the law directs) at 10 o'clock on Friday, 20th Jan'y 1854, at which time and place a Regimental Court Martial will be held. All persons interested are notified to attend. By order of the Col. com'dg.

W. ALDERMAN, Adjutant.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 29, 1853. 58-3t

ALMANAC, FOR 1854.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	16	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	5	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, York Masons, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of Phœnix Lodge are due and hereby tendered to the officers and members of the Baptist Church, for the use of their Church on the 27th inst.; and that the Secretary request the Town papers to publish the same. From the Minutes.

J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Dec'r 30, 1853. 58-1t

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

58-6m] WILMINGTON, N. C.

REMOVED.

THE subscriber has removed to the new block of Brick Buildings, East side of Gillespie street, a few doors South of Market, where he will be pleased to see his customers.

A. W. STEEL.

Dec'r 30, 1853. 58-2wi

GUANO.

20 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, just received in store and for sale by

A. W. STEEL.

Dec'r 30, 1853. 58-2wi

Dissolution of Copartnership.

IN compliance with the articles of agreement, the copartnership heretofore existing between J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by J. T. Council, and the business of the copartnership will be settled by him or his authorised agent.

J. T. COUNCIL.

Dec'r 26, 1853. 58-3w

☞ Stolen from the subscriber, last night, at the Wagon Yard on Hay Mount, a dark roan HORSE, with white feet, short mane (worn off by the collar,) and short fore-top. Any person taking up said Horse, and leaving him with Troy & Marsh, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN C. ELLISON,
Near Island Ford Factory,
[tpd] Randolph Co., N. C.

Wheeler's History of North Carolina; Wiley's New Form Book; Swaim's Justice. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec'r 29.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1854:

Nelson Arnold 5, Andrew Ammons, Francis Callenor, Jas T Loyd, George Buchan, Gilford Budd, Joseph R Buchanan 2, George Bram, Jno Bell, G W Buchanan, Jesse Budd, Thaddeus S Bell, B A Boyd 2, Mary H Buie, Mary Bird, Ann Bridges, Jonathan B Cherry, Wm Campbell, John Campbell, Catharine Campbell, Mary Jane Colvin 2, A Cosby, Miss E Daily, S David, Jno Dove, Harreson Driver, Valentine Downing, J B Doors or J B Ellis, Mitchell Denny, Thos W Elmore, Levi Ellis, W J Evans, George J Freeman, E L Finley, J Granes, Wm Gopens, Hannah Green, Jesse Green, Daniel Geddie, Elizabeth Goff, W L Hardin 2, Hartman & Cooper, James Hurdle, Alex'r Hooker, Margaret Holmes, Silvester Hammons, Moley & C Hammons, Susan Hall, Curtis Holland, Alfred Jackson, A M Jackson, Issabella Johnson, Rev Richard H Jones, Elizabeth A Johnson, Wm Perry, Penelope Joanna, Elizabeth Johnson, Wm H Lovet, Capt Sam'l C Mabson 2, John Mitchell 2, Miss Rachael Middleton 3, John Merrick, James Matthews, Catharine Munroe, W Murphy, Solomon Nash, S A Nicholson, M Nolen, Jordan P Oxendine, A J Overby, W Orville, Jacob Parker 4, Palmer & Petiraffenreidt 3, A W Pool, Aaron Pool,

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Stock for Sale.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday the 15th of Feb'y 1854, at the Court House in Pittsborough—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Nicholas Marks	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	Thos. B. Long	2
W. O. Jeffreys	1	B. J. Hackney	2
John A. Cox	1	O. D. Petty	1
P. Geard	1	James Pullin	10
Andrew Vestal	1	G. W. Hight	1
C. C. Tully	1	James Brown	1
O. Andrews	1	John W. Lane	1
James Hutton	2	George Wilcox	1
A. N. Beth	1	John W. Hooker	5
William Watson	5	G. M. Brazier	5
William Smith	1	M. C. Gardner	5
James McGary	1	John A. McDonald	2
E. B. Drake	1	J. M. Walker	1
W. F. Collins	5	W. H. Hughes	1
E. Fooshee	1	Charles Bright	5
O. W. Lindley	1		

By order of the Board.
HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.
Pittsborough, Dec. 14, 1853. 55ts

NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at Kingsbury, (about 10 miles from this place, on the Raleigh Plank Road,) on Thursday, 5th January next, at 12 o'clock, Fifteen or Twenty LIKELY SLAVES,—men, women, boys and girls; among the women is a first rate Weaver.

Terms—Cash, or negotiable paper.

Persons desiring description of negroes, will apply to Rev. D. S. Williams.

Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, several valuable Turpentine hands.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1853. 55-ts

The American Seed Garden,

W'ETHERSFIELD, Conn.
JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFER for sale, through the subscribers, their Agents for North Carolina, a full, complete and fresh assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, *warranted* the growth of 1853, and put up expressly for this market. The reputation of the seeds grown at Wethersfield has extended far and near, and stands at present unrivalled in quality and adaptedness to southern soils and climates. The proprietors are old and experienced gardeners, and continue as they have for a long series of years done, to pay their undivided and individual care to the cultivation, gathering, cleaning and packing of the seeds they offer for sale.

The assortment consists in part of the following:—

Artichoke, Asparagus.
Beans—Dwarf and Pole, every variety.
Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, " "
Cauliflower—Early London and Large late Asiatic.
Colewart or Collards, Corn Salad, Cress.
Cucumber, Egg Plant, every variety.
Carrot and Celery, every variety.
Indian Corn—Early Sweet, Large Sweet or Sugar, Early White Flint, Early Tuscarora.
Kale—Green, Curled, Scotch.
Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Onion, every variety.
Okra—Green and White.
Parsley—Plain or Common, Double or Curled.
Parsnip.
Peas, every variety.
Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, every variety.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash, Tomatoe, Turnips, every variety.
Sweet Herbs—Sage, Savory, Thyme, Lavender, Lemon Balm, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to Beverly Rose, Esq., our Wholesale Agent in Fayetteville, and S. M. West, Esq., Wilmington, will meet with prompt attention.

WEBB & BRO.
Dec. 5, 1853. 50-tf

The Mill that took the Premium!

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Robeson and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased the entire interest of Mess. Gregory & Rogers in the Steam Saw and Grist Mill at this place; and is now prepared to fill all orders for Lumber that may be sent in. Having a superior quality of Timber to saw, he is confident his Lumber cannot be surpassed.

Terms for Flooring and Weatherboarding, $12
Inch Boards, Ceiling and Scantling, 10
Roughage half price, say 5

The cash will invariably be required on delivery of the Lumber, as the undersigned intends keeping no books for that purpose. The above terms will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, Dec. 3, 1853. 50tf

80 tons Peruvian Guano, expected shortly.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 1, 1853. 49tf

N. C. BACON.

20,000 LBS. assorted. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 5, 1853. 50-2m

60 boxes whole, half and quarter Boxes RAISINS, just received by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 5, 1853. 50tf

NOTICE.

ON the 12th of January 1854, at the residence of the late Stewart Pipkin, on Upper Little River, near Bunn's Level, I shall proceed to sell all the Lands of the said Pipkin, upon a credit of 6 and 12 months—bonds to draw interest from date.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk and Master.
Nov. 29, 1853. 49tf

ANDREWS'S
Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE undersigned continues to act as Attorney for drawing Pensions, payable at this Agency.

Claims for Pension, Bounty Land, or any other Military claim against the United States, secured.

The highest *cash price* paid for all Land Warrants for a *Northern concern.*

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1853. 35-3m

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by
May 30, 1853. TROY & MARSH. 98tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.
Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

FINE FRUIT! FINE FRUIT!

TEN Thousand Apple Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. Ten Thousand Peach Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. One Thousand Cherry Trees of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden. JOSHUA LINDLEY.

New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., }
The 14th of the 10th mo., 1853. } 39-3m.

FALL, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,500 pieces new style Calico; 750 M. DeLane; 175 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls, assorted; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Hdk'fs; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods; all of which have been purchased for CASH, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

Travelling Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, by
AMBERG & CO.
Nov. 9, 1853. 43tf

Shirts and Collars, manufactured by
AMBERG & CO.
Nov. 9, 1853. 43tf

W. H. GAUTIER,
GENERAL AGENT
For the sale of Country Produce,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1853. 43-3m

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE subscriber, after returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal support and patronage while INSPECTOR, (which office he was forced to relinquish on account of his health,) would respectfully inform them he is again on hand, and will attend to the selling of either the above; and from his knowledge of the market, and strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, hopes to give satisfaction and merit a share of public patronage.

W. H. GAUTIER
Wilmington, Nov. 7, 1853. 43-3m

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of
R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

NOTICE—$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 3d November inst., two negroes, CHARLES and TONEY, with FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS stolen from their master. Charles is about 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion very black, big white eyes; he is about 35 years of age, one of his arms has been burnt with a scar which will show very plain. Toney is about 5 feet 6 inches high, very dark complexion, small hog eyes, large nose, very bent in the arm joints. Toney is about 32 years old, and was bought in Moore county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for their lodgment in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN McDOUGALD.
Selkirk, S. C., Nov. 4. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1853.
Lydia Hussey, *vs.* Jesse Hussey.
Petition for Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer, and Greensboro' Patriot, for said defendant to appear at our next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Ashboro', on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff 's petition: otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, Addison J. Hale, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1853. A. J. HALE, C. S. C.
37-3ms

SECOND
Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing;—with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. of Brower's Extra.

This article is as good as the Extra Genesee. It is recommended with great confidence.

On consignment and for sale by
H. L. MYROVER & CO.
Sept. 27, 1853. 31-tf

NEW GOODS.

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; iron; saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, cross-cut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *safety-fuse and blasting powder;* hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 30, 1853. 15-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.
FRANCIS SHENTON,
State and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.
October 3, 1853. 32tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.
May 23, 1853. 97tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 30tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

AT HOME AGAIN!
W. DRAUGHON

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has moved his Stock of Goods into his NEW STORE, at the OLD STAND.

His recent purchases in New York and Philadelphia makes his Stock COMPLETE. He has on hand, for sale at low prices, a full stock of

Groceries and Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Crockery and Glass-ware.
Window Glass. Clocks.
Pure French Brandy. Holland Gin.
St. Croix and Old Jamaica Rum.
Port, Madeira, Brown and Golden Sherry, Malaga, Sicily, and Scuppernong Wines.
Old Rye Whiskey.

With his usual large stock of Domestic Liquors.

—ALSO—

20 dozen Wolfe's Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps.
100,000 Cigars, (very cheap.)
25 baskets Champaign.
Hock Wine, (six varieties.)
Sardines; Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

W. DRAUGHON, Market Square.
Nov. 9, 1853. 43-3m

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 21, 1853. 87tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteviiie, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)
J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69-y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,
SIGN PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September, 1853 30-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear; Fine Moleskin and other styles fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 30tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
October 14, 1853. 36Y

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted *immediately* after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are *warranted* to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853. 33-tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from me, in October last, my negro man AARON, aged 22 or 23 years. He is a small spare built fellow, weighing 145 or 150 pounds, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, inclined to stoop forward when walking, smooth black skin, tree open look, quick spoken, pert and active in his movements, one of his front teeth out or broken off, occasioned by an attempt to extract it. Said boy was dressed, as well as recollected, when he left, in a dark colored over or business coat lined with red, old cotton pants, and a wool hat. He was purchased of Noah Smitherman of Randolph county, and is well known about Asheborough, Carthage in Moore county, and the Russel Mine in Montgomery county, having been hired out at those places before I bought him.

I will pay the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement out of this county, or $20 within this county, so that I get him again.

EDMUND F. LILLY.
Wadesborough, N. C. Dec. 6, 1853. 54*tf

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of this School, located nine miles East of Carthage, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, will commence Tuesday the 3d of January next.

Tuition (payable in advance,) $8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session.

Students can be prepared here for the University of North Carolina.

Board and Washing can be obtained in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $7 per month.

For further particulars, direct (post-paid) to the Principal, Crane's Creek P. O., N. C.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
Dec. 17, 1853. 54*tf

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853. 42-*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1853.

William Allen and wife Ann and others, *vs.* Isham A. Dumas, Administrator of Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, and others.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Dumas, Zachariah Dumas, and Henry Dumas, (heirs and distributees of B. L. Dumas, dec'd, who was a son of the aforesaid Zachariah Dumas, dec'd,) William Dumas, Isham Dumas, Francis Anderson, and Benjamin Dumas, (heirs and distributees of Obadiah Dumas, dec'd, son of said Zachariah Dumas, dec'd,) Isham A. Agee, Zachariah Agee, and Elizabeth Lucy, (heirs and distributees of Sarah Agee, dec'd, who was a daughter of the said Zachariah Dumas, dec'd,) reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court, to be held for the County of Richmond in the State of North Carolina, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case filed, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles C. Terry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1853, and in the 78th year of American Independence.

50* Pr adv $5] C. C. TERRY, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

MR. H. S. WILSON, of Kentucky, has on hand Sixty extra fine MULES, supposed to average in height about sixteen hands, well formed, and one year older than he has commonly driven to this market. He will also have a few medium size Mules, four years old, along. He will be at the Gulf, Chaham county, on the 8th Jan'y; at Kingsbury on the 11th; at Fayetteville on the 12th; and from thence to Elizabethtown.

Those wanting Mules may rely on his being at the above-named places at the time specified, and that he will supply them on reasonable terms, as usual.

H. S. WILSON.
Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tt

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.
Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets, The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the 7th day of January 1854, at the late residence of John Gilchrist, dec'd, the following NEGROES, viz:—George, Haley, Henry, Serena, and Ira.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

WILLIAM C. GILCHRIST,
DUNCAN J. GILCHRIST,
Administrators.
Randalsville, Robeson Co., Dec. 5, 1853. 52*ts

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the wants and neighborhood, thus enabling him to purchase and adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and prices. Ladies will be found much more attractive goods selected and found in a country store. An enumeration of them would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

F. LILLY.
Acting Partner.
Sept. 27, 1853.

1200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are well timbered, making Turpentine and Timber. There is on the premises a Saw Mill in good running order, with Boiler and Engine lately put in, and is never failing stream. Also, a good two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 51-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

John Russell, Hillory Russell, Davis Russell and wife Tempe, Clary Crawford and wife Patsy, and John Wasinger and wife Polly, *against* Curtis Russell, John D. Wasinger, Curtis Wasinger, Wm. H. Howell and wife Letitia, Eliza J. Wasinger, and David Wasinger.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis Russell, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in some newspaper for six weeks successively, for said Curtis Russell to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to him, and taken as confessed.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56*] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—In Equity.

E. G. L. Barringer, Adm'r of John Livingston, *vs.* Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of William Ledbetter, and John A. Ledbetter.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Ledbetter, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said John A. Ledbetter appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or it will be heard ex parte as to him, and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Aaron H. Sanders, *ex.* P. C. Sanders, James McCaskill, Seth Andrews, Ebenezer F. Morgan, and Jno. Morgan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ebenezer F. Morgan, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Morgan to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, J. M. Worth, D. C. Harris, John Hussey and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed and wife Sarah L., Thomas J. Forny and wife Sarah C., Joseph P. Harris, (an infant of tender years, by his guardian B. W. Simmons,) —— Fox and wife Nancy Fox, *vs.* Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Watkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton, Obadiah Dumas, and Emeline Dumas.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Watkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton,